

No 116

Ch.

265 Market

In Paper March 1828

Essay

on the

Pathology of Haemorrhage

By

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&

South Carolina

the following

the air  
underneath a white

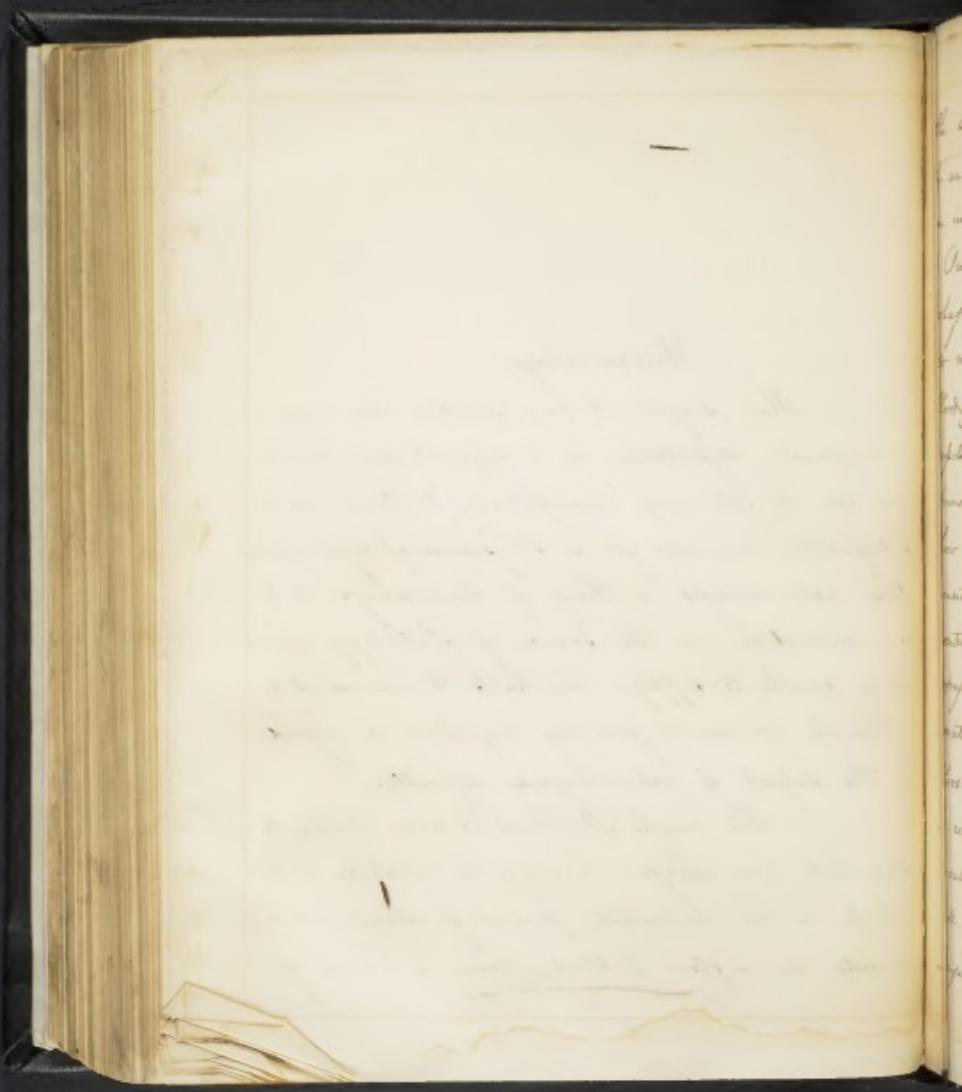
white white white

white white

### Haemorrhage.

The subject I have selected for my  
inaugural dissertation is a difficult one; and  
indeed I feel my incompetency to treat in a  
satisfactory manner: for a Physician of high reputa-  
tion acknowledges a theory of Haemorrhage, to be  
a desideratum in the science of Pathology which  
he is unable to supply - Remotely. I presume it is  
allowable for me to give my impression in regard  
to this subject of acknowledged difficulty.

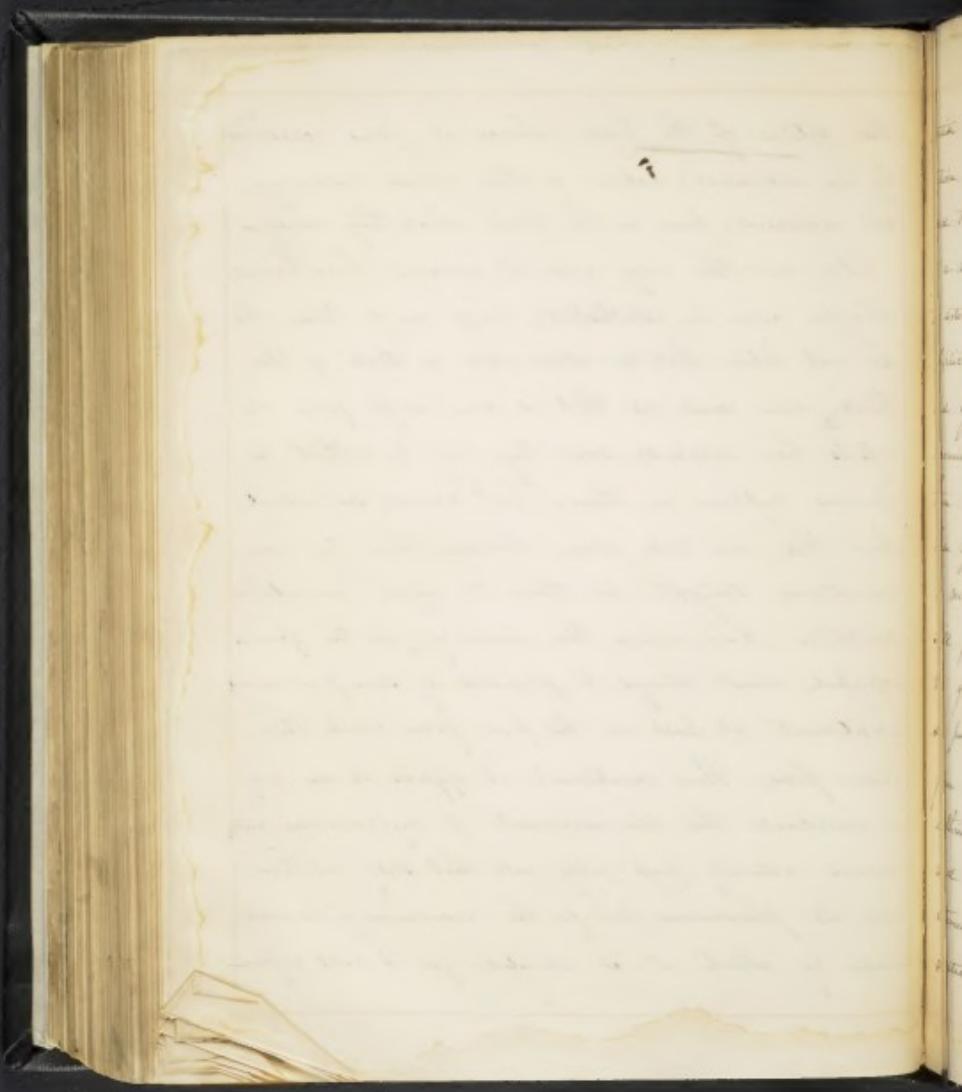
This much I think I can venture to  
say, that haemorrhage (having no reference to that  
which is the immediate product of external violence)  
consists in a flow of blood from a rupture of



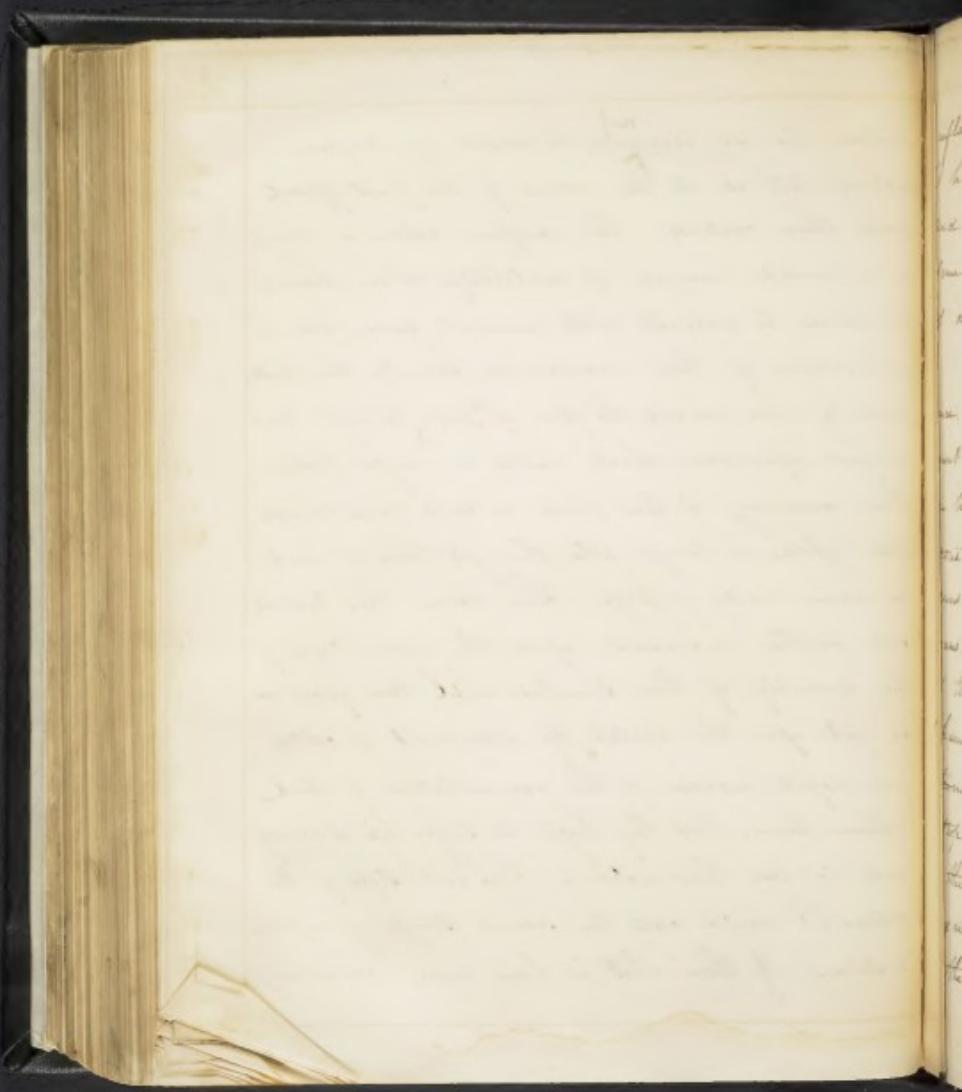
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the arteries of the part whence it issues, occasioned  
by an increased action of these arteries, instituting  
an increased force in the blood which they carry - )

In no other way can I conceive how haemorrhage  
can be established, being one of those who  
do not believe that so attenuated a state of the  
blood can exist, as that it can escape from its  
vessels, how relaxed soever they may be without a  
previous rupture in them. I cannot see indeed  
how this can take place otherwise than by an  
unnatural struggle in them to avert forward their  
contraction. A hemorrhage then according to the opinion  
expressed, must always be preceded by some protracted  
excitement at least in the part from which the  
blood flows. This excitement it appears to me, may  
be considered the commencement of inflammation and  
would actually pass fully into that state constituting  
all its phenomena, but for the occurrence of haemorrhage  
by which it is checked; for I hold inflam-

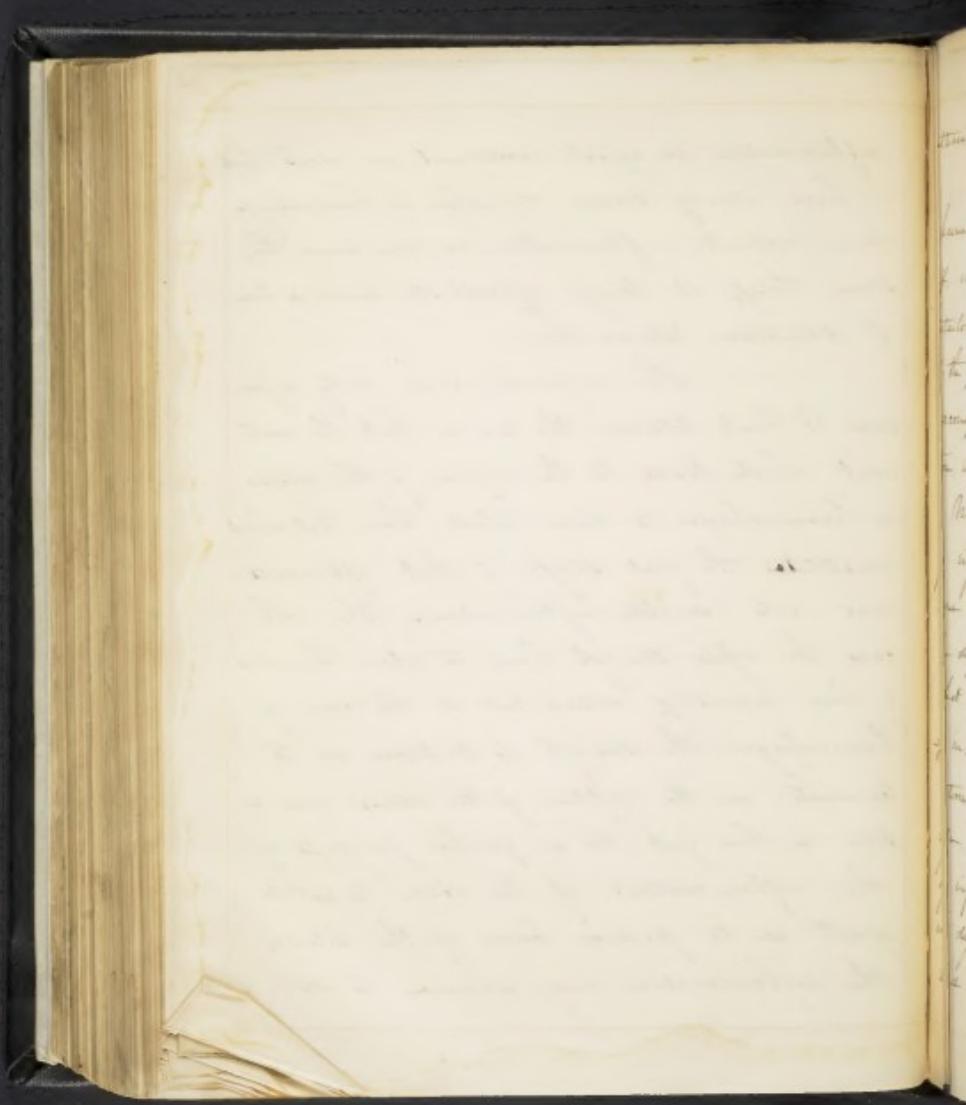


uation in its beginning, to consist of expan-  
sion both as to the arteries of the part affected  
and their contents. This expansive action is owing  
to a morbid increase of excitability, which determines  
the arteries to contract with unusual force upon the  
application of their accustomed stimulus the blood,  
and by this means the flow of <sup>the</sup> blood through them  
becomes impeded, which elicits a larger portion  
than ordinary of that fluid a large men crowds  
the vessels, as being able through them to find  
a more ready passage. Their action thus becomes  
still further increased upon the augmentation of  
the quantity of their stimulus, until their fibers are  
so put upon the stretch by enlargement of caliber  
from rapid increase of the accumulation of blood  
within them, that they begin to suffer loss of energy,  
and to lose their action. This last state of the  
arteries I would call the second stage of inflam-  
mation, of them what I have laid concerning,



inflammation be correct, as I think it is except what I have already stated to usher in haemorrhage and incipient inflammation, are one and the same thing, it being difficult to draw a line of distinction between them.

The difference and only difference, I think, between the two is, that the excitement which leads to the rupture of the arteries in haemorrhage, is more violent than that which constitutes the first stage of what afterwards runs into complete inflammation. In both cases the vessels struggle hard to relieve themselves of their increasing contents, but in the case of haemorrhage, the struggle is so severe as to terminate in the rupture of the arteries and a stop is thus put to a further progress of the inflammation: if the section be not so great as to produce lesion of the arteries, the inflammation may advance to its



ultimate Stage.

The 2d of his last journal  
communication, mentioned by G. C. when him  
of it, is so written as to be a most  
startling & dangerous one, you will find  
the last part which the first is to be and  
second, bound in it best, and a striking descrip-  
tion here following, over enough of the rest.

Now we are not at this, having the information  
& communication? and I consider you super-  
ior upon this? but "I give me all to  
be desired," does it not go directly to show  
that I have said a steady enough a lie  
of it, and that is, that the State & the  
citizens which immediately, mounted imminent  
it and not with make the just & true  
explanation, are the same who are, I say,  
to agree if this be the fact nothing written  
and communicated are opposite to the same



resisting even - The weaker the inflow  
motion is not always communicated in the  
parts from which the blood flows in slower  
streams, as well as in others in reason of  
the tortuosity of the tubes in which the artery  
is enclosed not having a strong elastic  
substance as the vessels of the parts inserted, in  
such circumstance they are not so liable to  
without excretion, to withstand the first  
check or opposition without yielding - This is a  
cause too why inflammation goes on with  
greater violence than when the haemorrhage  
continually proceeds are more liable to subserve  
this continuation. Then there are arteries  
which, while being but partly obstructed the  
course of the excretion is able to be continued  
and these principally to expand  
thus producing effects proportionate to its  
size, if this be very considerable the ill



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guarded sets are adopted in these set  
holes & pins. The action of such turn will  
consequently bear upon them & it will be less vuln-  
erable. The interest of the sets may be preserved  
but incision number increased —

The patient becomes violent  
in a severe contusion, by either one  
of the carts falls to the out stock, stones  
under, breaking off, turn will become  
subject to inflammation & the more likely to  
occur. The more will suspense upon the  
turn excitement as would make the latter  
increased the first do it affects hair pull  
out and upon the hair to easily rendable  
by them in all cases of such contusion  
out, the greatest inflammation will be the  
more liable to be arrested by a break of vessels  
and consequent coagulation of blood.

The exciting causes of heat explain



Motion which is not the effect of general excitement, as it is said in several places,  
Cold, and chemical irritants. Inflammation  
increasing, from time to time, so as to give the  
body to feel more & more pain. But recently,  
I think I wish to, it has been debilitated,  
or under general excitement, now as a con-  
sequence of the local engine. In the latter case  
a convalescence might occur in the course already  
described. In the other case sufficiently strong  
might be established in consequence of that consider-  
able augmentation of stimulus which according  
to a law of the moral economy would  
take place upon restoration of the bodily power  
to affect a certain and discharge of blood.

It shall now proceed to give a short  
account of the cure of haemorrhage, being  
inconsistent with the hints to which I wish  
to confine myself —

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2  
3  
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It will appear from what I have said that amanuensis is always lame at least at its commencement but it soon comes down after it has worked for a time. As long as it continues lame, the manuscript need cannot so readily be obtained — Then it becomes lame & will be demanded in the same proportion as the return of the binding which is opened and this difficulty will be repeated & recurring at the mouths of the books by means testing to produce the transcription & copying —

Some writers do not let me an not particularly in advertising at all but must leave manuscripted to the binding return in all cases — You content that transcribers are reduced to the paper & writing some specimen just will make illustrative when the purpose is answered — In a few instances



I do not know but what this doctrine  
may be true; as we are aware of its sometimes  
being very painful and even injurious to  
put a 'Stop' to the flow, in Hemorrhoids  
and still worse when there exists drags of  
*Hippophae*, *Dioscorea* & *cetera* —

But the wants of nature are  
not always salutary, and for this reason we  
should take the management of the case  
carefully, and it is known as the skin flows  
not blood in Cancerous tumors, as in the Brain,  
and Liver &c but in slow moving quantities.  
It in those cases in which we are to inter-  
vene, & particularly when the 'coagula'

The first is to diminish and  
soften if this exists in any considerable  
degree when we are called upon — And  
the second indication is to labour for the  
formation of coagula at the mouth of the



student prefers in this case to do -

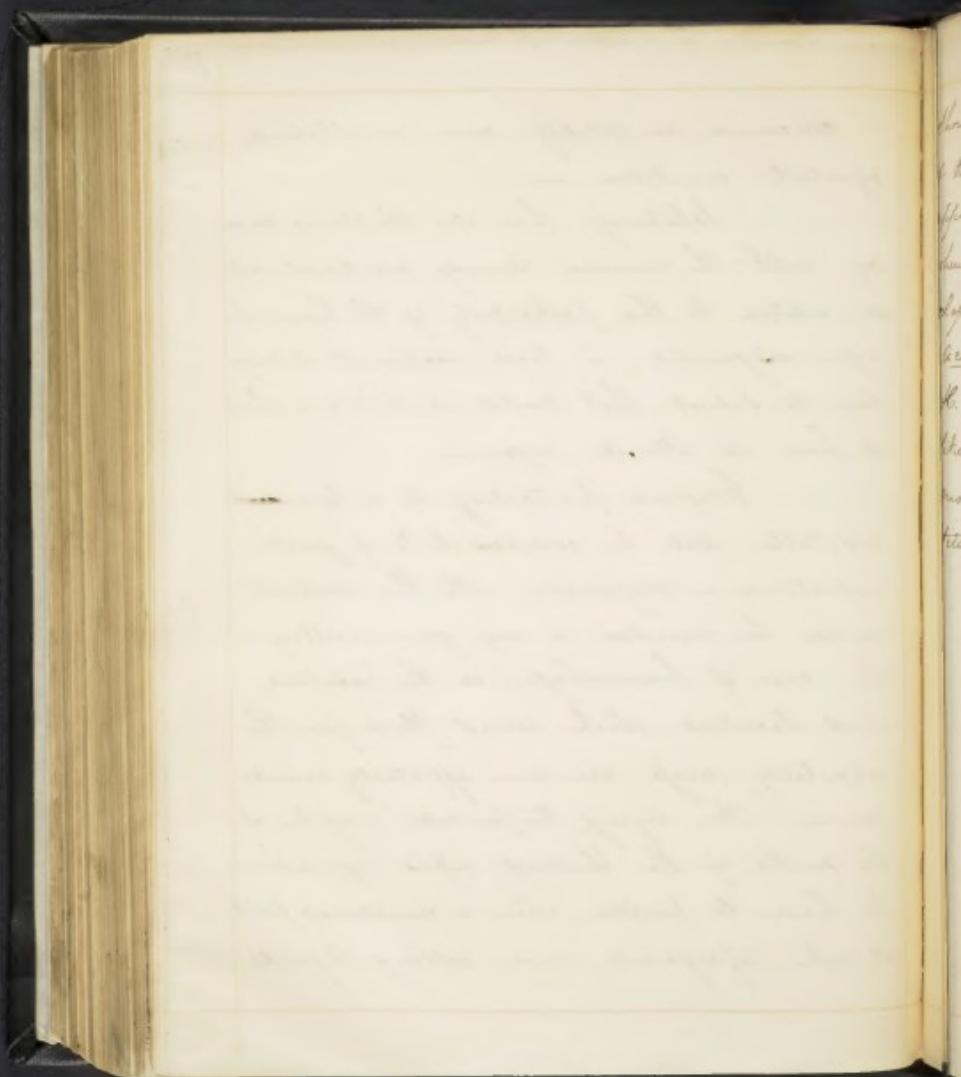
The judgment of the first  
examination is done. His opinion is that  
variations from the system - & the violent ex-  
actions on the body - & the extreme emaciation  
which follows is not good - & nothing  
more is necessary - In the next letter he  
has a tendency to call attention, still to the  
disease and its protracted effects. He observes  
the duration of it & instances in some cases  
immortality, as Basilis Brant Tobacco &c.  
This will suffice to furnish you  
sufficiently accurate notes - as almost any  
thing else - Emaciation can largely account  
in the case of immortality by  
no means make distinguished professor of  
Theory & Practice of Medicine. He considers  
his action on the principle of reduction;  
by reducing the excretion from organs daily



concerned in Vitality, and re-establishing  
equable circulation -

Blistering has also the same tendency with the remedies already mentioned, and in addition to this, particularly if the haemorrhage originated in local excitement, it may serve to subvert that morbid excitability in which it had its ultimate origin -

Confin'd particularly to a low ~~and~~  
vegetable diet he considers to be of great  
importance - conjoined with this moderate  
exercise he considers, a very good auxiliary in  
the cure of Haemorrhage, as the Excretions  
and Secretions which detract blood from the  
circulatory mass, are more effectually carried  
on - In trying to produce coagula at  
the mouths of the bleeding vessels regard should  
be had to position, when circumstances point  
it out: Refrigerants and cooling liquids



should be taken internally, together with some of the astringents, such as cold, and astringent applications which should be applied externally when practicable. The most conspicuous of this class of remedies is Allum The Mineral Acids, Copper Zinc, preparations of Lead &c. Benefit would be likely to accrue likewise from poups made against the mouth of the bleeding vessels when the situation will admit —

